Governor Raimondo’s Task Force on Overdose Prevention and Intervention
August 14, 2019

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DIRECTOR REBECCA BOSS, MA; RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, AND HOSPITALS
SENIOR ADVISOR TOM CODERRE; OFFICE OF GOVERNOR GINA M. RAIMONDO
WELCOME & ANNOUNCEMENTS
2018 Rhode Island Municipality Overdose Report

Three sources of data:

1) Emergency Department (ED) Visits

2) Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Runs

3) Office of State Medical Examiners (Fatal Overdose)
Figure 1. Number of Opioid Overdose ED Visits That Occurred in NEWPORT by Quarter, 2016* - 2018

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System
*January 2016 data may be incomplete
Specific Indicators for Your Municipality

Figure 2. Percentage of Opioid Overdose ED Visits by Age Group and Incident Location, 2016* - 2018

- **Newport**
- **Newport County**
- **Rhode Island**

Data Source: 48-Hour Overdose Reporting System
*January 2016 data may be incomplete*
Overdose Data Maps

- EMS City-Specific Incident Locations
- EMS All Cities in Rhode Island
- Fatal Overdoses All Cities in Rhode Island
Where Can I Get More Information?

Rhode Island Department of Health
Visit: health.ri.gov

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Overdose Surveillance Program Manager
Center for Health Data and Analysis
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Rhode Island’s State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS) Data
July 2016 – June 2018

Rachel Scagos, MPH
Governor Gina M. Raimondo’s Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force
August 14, 2019
What Is SUDORS Data?

- Unintentional or undetermined, opioid-involved, drug overdose deaths occurring in Rhode Island
- Information from various sources (ME/Vital/Law Enforcement) is abstracted and entered into system
- Data elements include:
  - Demographics
  - Toxicology
  - Circumstances surrounding death
  - Overdose module specific information

July 2016 – June 2018: 569 deaths included in SUDORS
How Occupation Is Categorized

• Preliminary findings
• Data based on *usual occupation* on death certificate
• Occupations coded using the Standard Occupational Classification System
  • If not clear → manual review
• Data on average number of workers from:
  • American Community Survey, 2017 (standard occupation categories)
### Occupation Category Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Category</th>
<th>Examples (not exhaustive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance</td>
<td>Fisherman, Mechanic, Carpenter, Construction worker, Demolition, Electrician, Laborer, Plumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Cook, Bartender, Barber, CNA, Security guard, Maintenance worker, Housekeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production, Transport, and Moving</td>
<td>Assembler, Model maker, Factory worker, Welder, Driver, Shipper, Packer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, Business, Science, and Arts</td>
<td>District Manager, CEO, Owner, Engineer, Artist, Banking, Computer analyst, Counselor, Nurse, Teacher, Legal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and Office</td>
<td>Administrative assistant, Cashier, Customer service, Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Seeking Paid Work</td>
<td>Caretaker, Homemaker, Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified/Unknown/NA</td>
<td>Unknown, Not applicable, Employee, Staff member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>Never worked, Unemployed, Not working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disability, Disabled, Total disability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage of Opioid-Involved Drug Overdose Deaths by Occupation Category

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary.

Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance (n=140) 24.6%
Service (n=103) 18.1%
Management, Business, Science, and Arts (n=94) 16.5%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving (n=50) 8.8%
Not Seeking Paid Work (n=48) 8.4%
Disabled (n=45) 7.9%
Unspecified/NA (n=39) 6.8%
Sales and Office (n=31) 5.5%
Unemployed (n=19) 3.3%
Known Mental Health (MH) Problem by Occupation Category

- Known MH Problem
- No Known MH Problem

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary.
## Rates of Opioid-Involved Accidental Drug Overdose Death per 100,000 Workers

**Opioid-Involved Accidental/Undetermined Drug Overdose Deaths in Rhode Island: Rate per 100,000 Workers by Occupation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Occupation Categories</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management, Business, Science, Arts</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>176.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production, Transportation, Material Moving</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales, Office</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, All occupations</strong></td>
<td>418</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Standard Usual Occupation Categories*</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not seeking paid work</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified/Unknown/NA</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Non-Standard occupations</strong></td>
<td>151</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| All Decedents                                               | 569   | N/A              |

*Data updated as of March 2019; analyses are preliminary. Denominators for occupation category rates obtained from American Community Survey 2013-2017. Denominators for non-occupation categories obtained from 2017 Social Security and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (average of the monthly unemployment numbers for the time period).*
Rates of Opioid-Involved Accidental Drug Overdose Death by Occupation Category

Opioid-related overdose deaths per 100,000 workers

- All workers (n=418) 38.9
- Sales, Office (n=31) 12.4
- Management, Business, Science, Arts (n=94) 22.7
- Production, Transport, Moving (n=50) 41.4
- Service (n=103) 48.4
- Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance (n=104) 176.7

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary.
Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance Occupation Category

Highest rate and largest proportion of deaths

Install, Maintenance, Repair (n=26) 19%
Farming, Fishing, Forestry (n=10) 7%
Construction, Extraction (n=103) 74%

Nearly one in five of all victims were in construction and extraction occupations

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary.
Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance Occupation Category

Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance occupations (n=140)

- Majority (58%) age 25-44
- 99% male
- Majority (80%) White, non-Hispanic
- 80% had high school diploma/GED or less education
  - 49% had high school diploma/GED
  - 31% had less than 12th grade education

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary.
35% had a **known mental health problem**, compared to 48% among all victims

- 88% of those with a known mental health problem currently in treatment

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**Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary.**
Of those with a known mental health diagnosis, majority diagnosed with **anxiety and/or depression**

**Proportion of Occupation Category by Known Mental Health Problem and Select Mental Health Diagnoses**

- No Known MH Problem: 65% (n=91)
- Known MH Problem: 35% (n=49)
  - Depression 53% (n=26)
  - Anxiety 45% (n=22)
  - Anxiety, Dep. 16% (n=8)
  - ADD/ADHD 14% (n=7)
  - Bipolar 10% (n=5)

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary. Categories are not mutually exclusive or exhaustive.
60% of victims in this category had **illicit drug(s) only** contribute to their cause of death, compared to 53% of all victims.

17% of victims in this category were being **treated for acute or chronic pain** at the time of overdose, compared to 22% among all victims.

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary.
Proportion of Fatal Accidental Drug Overdose Victims with Select Substances Contributing to Cause of Death

- **Alcohol**: 32% (Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations), 23% (All)
- **Antidepressants**: 6% (Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations), 14% (All)
- **Benzodiazepines**: 16% (Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations), 23% (All)
- **Cocaine**: 41% (Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations), 37% (All)
- **Fentanyl**: 80% (Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations), 75% (All)

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary. Substance categories are not mutually exclusive.
Summary of Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance Category

- Highest rate of opioid-involved overdose death
- Largest proportion of all victims in the time period (25%)
- One in five of all victims were specifically in construction and extraction

Demographics:
- Almost all were male
- Majority were 25-44 (58%), White, non-Hispanic (80%), with high school diploma/GED or less (80%)

Higher proportion with:
- Illegal drugs only contributing to cause of death
- Alcohol, cocaine, and/or fentanyl contributing to cause of death

Lower proportions:
- Being treated for acute/chronic pain at time of death
- Known mental health problem

Data updated as of March 2019. Results are preliminary.
What’s Next?

• Continuation of analyses, inclusive of other occupation categories

• Review of Accidental Overdose Deaths (ROAD) meeting on October 2 will focus on construction and extraction workers

• *Overdose Data to Action* grant includes targeted naloxone training

• Partner with Rhode Island Building Futures and Rhode Island Medical Reserve Corps to provide naloxone and overdose prevention training to construction and trade industries
Rachel P. Scagos, MPH
Senior Public Health Epidemiologist
Center for Health Data and Analysis
Rachel.Scagos@health.ri.gov
Increasing Public-Access Naloxone

The Rhode Island Experience
The Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) offers mini-grants up to $4,900 to community-based organizations to support projects that address the overdose crisis in Rhode Island.

Criteria for a RIDOH mini-grant requires:

- You are a non-profit organization.
- You have experience offering services and support to people affected by overdose in our state.
- Your project is data-driven.
NaloxBox Mini-Grant

Rhode Island Multidisciplinary Review of Drug Overdose Death Evaluation Team (MODE) Team June 2017 Report Summary and Recommendations

• In the last two quarters of 2016, there was an increase in the number of public overdose deaths.

• Several deaths occurred in a location where another overdose death had also occurred.

• Prioritize rapid response projects that focus on high-risk populations and settings.

• Implement organizational protocols for using naloxone in public and semi-public locations to prevent and respond to overdoses.
Mini-Grant Awarded
Response: NaloxBox

The NaloxBox mission is to improve the capacity of bystanders to save the lives of victims of opioid overdose by strategically placing overdose response cabinets in settings most in need of quickly accessible, public-use naloxone. Early administration of naloxone is an essential component to reducing opioid overdose morbidity and mortality.
Lifespan, Inc. was awarded **two separate RIDOH mini-grants** for the fabrication and placement of NaloxBox units across Rhode Island.

**56 facilities** in Rhode Island have an original NaloxBox unit installed:

- Shelters, recovery houses, feeding sites as well as high foot traffic public locations such as city halls, municipal buildings, transportation hubs, libraries, and private businesses.
New Tool for Overdoses: Emergency Box With Antidote

New tool for overdoses: Emergency box with antidote.

National Attention = Increased Demand
Associated Press
NaloxBox 2.0

A Community Based Solution to a National Crisis
NaloxBox.org

NaloxBox Standard

• NaloxBox Standard units:
  • Are durable, transparent surface-mounted enclosures.
  • Provide a solution to protecting and providing access to lifesaving naloxone in an easy to recognize cabinet.
  • Complete with overdose recognition and response cards as well as a barrier device for supporting ventilation.

NaloxBox Smart

• NaloxBox Smart units:
  • The smart units allow for the online monitoring and management of your organization’s NaloxBox units.
  • Smart units provide data on box temperature and notification of latch openings.
  • Allow for the management of box contents including medication expiration dates.
Community Partners

- Amos House: Product fulfillment and shipping
- RiverzEdge Arts Program: Graphic design
- MET School: Printing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Ordering Company</th>
<th>Receiving City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-02</td>
<td>San Pedro Department of Corrections</td>
<td>San Pedro</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-06</td>
<td>MDC Los Angeles</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>California</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Idaho Office of Drug Policy</td>
<td>Nampa</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Idaho Office of Drug Policy</td>
<td>Boise</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Idaho Office of Drug Policy</td>
<td>Garden City</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Idaho Office of Drug Policy</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Idaho Office of Drug Policy</td>
<td>Twin Falls</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-05</td>
<td>S.E. Idaho Behavioral Crisis Center</td>
<td>Pocatello</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-05</td>
<td>Idaho Office of Drug Policy</td>
<td>Boise</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Port of Hope</td>
<td>Nampa</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Human Dynamics and Diagnostics</td>
<td>Idaho Falls</td>
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<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Steward of Recovery</td>
<td>Idaho Falls</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Prelude Behavioral Services</td>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Avenues NYC</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>2019-06</td>
<td>Harm Reduction Coalition</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Cover2 Resources, Inc.</td>
<td>Twinsburg</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-05</td>
<td>Lakewood Fire Department</td>
<td>Akron</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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<td>2019-05</td>
<td>Summit County Public Health</td>
<td>Akron</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>2019-06</td>
<td>Cover2 Resources, Inc.</td>
<td>Twinsburg</td>
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<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Public Health, Dayton and Montgomery Cty</td>
<td>Dayton</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Cover2 Resources, Inc.</td>
<td>Twinsburg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Pathways To Housing PA - Attn Pam</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-04</td>
<td>University of the Incarnate Word</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 148
## Rhode Island Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Ordering Company</th>
<th>Receiving City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-02</td>
<td>University of Rhode Island</td>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Family Service of Rhode Island</td>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Brown University School of Public Health</td>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>RI Convention Center Authority</td>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Town of Smithfield</td>
<td>Smithfield</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-03</td>
<td>Rhode Island Regional Prevention Coalition</td>
<td>Warren</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-04</td>
<td>Trauma Services</td>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-04</td>
<td>RIDMAT / MRC</td>
<td>Pawtucket</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-04</td>
<td>Bristol Fire Department</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-05</td>
<td>Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island</td>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-05</td>
<td>Rhode Island Regional Prevention Coalition</td>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-06</td>
<td>Rhode Island Regional Prevention Coalition</td>
<td>Little Compton</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Rhode Island Regional Prevention Coalition</td>
<td>Woonsocket</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-07</td>
<td>Building Futures</td>
<td>Providence</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total = 65**
What’s Next for NaloxBox

- Develop resources for businesses and franchises for policies and trainings
- Study the effectiveness of public-access naloxone on morbidity and mortality
- Utilize data to target high-risk populations and locations
- Continue to increase access to naloxone and work to reduce stigma by allowing bystanders to become the help until help arrives
Questions/Suggestions

Erin McDonough
Rhode Island Disaster Medical Assistance Team (RIDMAT), Inc.
Program Director
EMcDonough@ridmat.org
MAT Medication Type
• Mortality due to opioid overdose in RI
• January-June 2016 vs. January-June 2017
• Relative Risk Reduction= 61%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decedents: Recent Incarceration</th>
<th>First 6 Months 2016</th>
<th>First 6 Months 2017</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17 (65%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>5 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>22 (12%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RIDOC is the Largest State Department

1,364 employees

Three divisions

- Administration
- Institutions and Operations
- Rehabilitative Services

Each division plays an imperative role in the Department’s operations, activities, processes, services, etc.
RIDOC Overview

- Unified correctional system
- 6 Facilities
- Average Population: 2,665
- CY18 –13,172 people committed
  - 9,667 were awaiting trial
  - Median length of stay - 3 days for awaiting trial
  - Most sentences - <1yr
  - Monthly awaiting trial census - 615
  - 9,543 offenders will return to the community
  - Over 2,000 releases* of people with opiate use disorders every year

*not individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Population/Capacity</th>
<th>Yearly cost per inmate</th>
<th>Year Opened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Facility</td>
<td>140/173</td>
<td>$118,538</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Security</td>
<td>411/466</td>
<td>$77,626</td>
<td>1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Security</td>
<td>1024/1126</td>
<td>$58,943</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum Security</td>
<td>213/708</td>
<td>$88,482</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intake Service Center</td>
<td>842 / 1,118</td>
<td>$63,997</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Probation:
As of June 30, 2019 there were 20,689 people on probation.
• 6,579 under active supervision
• 2,882 under low supervision
• 11,228 were banked (unsupervised)

Home Confinement:
• As of June 30, 2019 there were 138 people on home confinement
• 74 were awaiting trial
• 64 were sentenced
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEX</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 20</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 29</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 39</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 – 49</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 59</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 or older</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RACE/ ETHNICITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>1,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FY19 AVG RIDOC Demographics
Mission Statement

The Rhode Island Department of Corrections (RIDOC) contributes to public safety by maintaining a balanced correctional system of institutional and community programs that provide a range of custodial options, supervision and rehabilitative services in order to facilitate successful offender re-entry into the community upon release.
There are approximately **300 different programs** that may be provided at RIDOC.

These programs provide for a variety of treatment and intervention options.

There are currently **186 active groups** in which inmates are enrolled.
Types of Institutional Programs

- FAMILY/PARENTING PROGRAMS
- BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION/ANGER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
- EDUCATION SERVICES
- HEALTH/LIFE SKILLS PROGRAMS
- FAITH-BASED PROGRAMS & RELIGIOUS SERVICES
- SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT/RECOVERY SERVICES
- VOCATIONAL TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
Questions?

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401-462-2611
PUBLIC COMMENT